NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1896.—THIRTY-FOUR PAGES.

MR MULLIN TAKEN TO TASK

HIS CONSTITUENTS DENOUNCE THE GREATER NEW-YORK BILL

HE PROMISES NOT TO VOIE FOR IT AGAIN-HOW M'KINLEY SENTIMENT IN JEFFERSON COUNTY WAS KEPT FROM EXPRESSING ITSELF.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Watertown, N. Y., March 14.-Senator Joseph Mullin had his course on the Greater New-York Mil made plain to him to-day by the action of the Republicans of this county, in convention assembled. Resolutions were adopted rebuking him and requesting the Assemblyman from this county to vote against the bill, on the ground that its adoption will seriously affect the Re-

Sentiment in the county against the Senator, who voted for the bill against his own judgment, began to show itself as soon as the newspapers containing the story of his legislative course reached here. This sentiment was sugmented upon the arrival this evening of The Tribune containing editorial comments on his and Senstor Malby's votes for the bill after expressing their disapproval of it. As soon as it became generally known that The Tribune had taken these Senators to task, it was with difficulty that one could be secured. It so ably represented the sentiment of this community that this evening's "Watertown Times" reprinted it in full. Senator Mullin was present at the convention to-day, and he spoke upon the resolutions presented and endeavored to explain his support of the bill. The action of Senator Mullin in this matter, crowding so closely upon the caucuses, where the true feeling of the Republicans of this county regarding their Presidential preferences was suppressed, caused them strongly to resent his support of the Greater

New-York bill. M'KINLEY SENTIMENT SUPPRESSED.

The caucuses to choose delegates to the two district conventions, which in turn were to select delegates to the State and Congress district conventions, were held in this county on Tuesday, and the two conventions were held to-day. It has been the pride of the Jefferson County Republicans that they did not permit themselves to be led by Boss Platt. The politicians in nearly every town, however, prevented the taking of Presidential preferences. There is a strong sentiment in every town in this county favorable to McKinley for President, and if the people had been allowed to express their choice he would have had an overwhelming majority. As it was, the politicians succeeded in heading off any such expression, except in the towns of Brownville, Rutland and Pamelia, and in these there were big majorities for McKinley, the town of Rutland casting fifty votes in its caucus, forty-nine of which were for McKinley. In an editorial rublished in "The Watertown Times" just before the caucuses were held, W. D. McKinstry, ex-Civil Service Commissioner, stated that 80 per cent of the Republicans of Jefferson County favored the nomination of Mr. McKinley.

It has been understood that Jefferson County may have one of the National delegates, provided it sends a Morton delegation to the Congress District Convention. The Republicans of this county favor as delegate D. C. Middleton, of this city. The conventions did not instruct their delegations, but left Mr. Middleton to act as he pleased. He is independent, and will not allow any one to

who show their disregard for Platt, the Hd Assembly District Convention refused to send Colonel Albert D. Shaw as a delegate to the State Convention. He had just returned from a tour through some of the Western States, where he had been sent by Charles W. Hackett in the interest of Governor Morton. He was anxious to go to the State Convention, but the Jefferson County Republicans looked upon him as a Platt emissary, and that was sufficient to lose him the coveted honor. The Hd District Convention seected the following State delegates: C. J. Clark, Harley Stebbins, W. S. Schoffeld, D. G. Wilson, J. Sterling Sill and B. B. Taggart. The Congress district delegates are E. C. Emerson, James M. Felt, Wesley Rullson, Charles H. Ford, W. F. Bascom and W. B. Van Allen.

MR. MULLIN'S EXPLANATION.

The Ist Assembly District Convention was enlivened by ex-Civil Service Commissioner McKinstry, who introduced a set of resolutions which stated that the Greater New-York bill was perniclous in its inception, suicidal and detrimental to the best interests of the Republican party and in contravention of the rights and expressed desires of the citizens of Brooklyn. The resolutions deplored the passage of the bill by the Senate, criticised Senator Mullin for his vote in favor of it, and requested the Assemblymen from this county to use all honorable means to defeat its passage in the Assembly. Mr. Mullin arose and,

among other things, said:

The question of the Greater New-York bill has been before the Legislature since January I. I never believed in it, but never had an expression of my constituency upon the bill. Senator Maiby, of Ogdensburg, preceded me in speaking on the bill in the Senate, and made a broad statement of his position. When my name was reached on the roll call, I stated my position substantially like this: I said that I did not favor the bill; that I thought it was against the interest of good government and detrimental to the Republican party, but voted for it for the reason that the bill provides that before it can be adopted and become a law it must be approved or vetoed by the Mayors of the two great cities it affects—New-York and Brooklyn—and if vetoed or disapproved by either of the Mayors of those cities, who are both Republicans, it then must be sent back to the Legislature and passed again over the veto. If then passed, it goes to the Governor for his signature. If the bill is approved by both of the Mayors, then it is sent to the Governor and can become a law without further action on the part of the Legislature.

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The city of Brooklyn is now Republican, the Mayor of New-York is a Republican, and the governments of both of these municipalities are in the hands of Republicans. The local authorities there know what I best for their interests, and they are more competent to judge as to whether or not the bill is right or wrong. If the bill is satisfactory to New-York and Brooklyn and the Republicans of those cities, I then see no reason why they should not have this legislation. If the bill is detrimental to the Republican party and is not wanted by the local authorities of either of those cities, it will doubtless be disapproved by either one of the Mayors and sent back to the Legislature for action.

If it is disapproved by either of the Mayors and sent back to the Legislature, I will be very glad to vote against it. I am also glad to get this expression from the people of the county on this bill. It is the first that I have had, and it will be a pleasure for me to carry out the wishes of my constituency. When the bill comes up again, I shall oppose it.

AS TO THE RAINES BILL.

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Mr. Mullin also explained his vote in favor of the Raines oill, saying that the only objection he had to it was that the fees were too low. He said he favored the plan of making the liquordealers pay the State taxes. It would cost the Republicans some members of Assembly in the city districts, but, on the whole, would gain votes throughout the State. The resolutions

The State delegates from the 1st District George A. Bagley, Charles Snaver, I. L. Hunt, Walter Zimmerman, John R. Washburn and E. B. Johnson. The Congress district delegates are W. J. Grant, E. T. Collins, Elon R. Brown, E. H. Gilmore, Eugene Allen and George M. Wood.

HOLMES'S LAWYER PUNISHED.

Philadelphia, March 14.-William A. Shoemaker, of the counsel for H. H. Holmes, the murdere of the counsel for H. H. Holmes, the murderer of Benjamin F. Pitezel, was to-day suspended for one year from practice before the courts of this county by Judge Thayer. Shoemaker was accused of attempting subornation of perjury in having a tempting an allbi for Holmes. The scheme was expend by District-Attorney Graham during the foliage trial and created a sensation at the time.

HOW MACEO CROSSED HAVANA.

SEVEN COLUMNS SENT TO INTERSCEPT HIM-HE CUTS ONE TO PIECES AND MARCHES ON.

Havana, March 14, via Key West, Fla., March 14.-Wednesday Gomez and Maceo were in the prov-ince of Matanzas, separated, Gomez remaining in the vicinity of Jovellanos, while Maceo moved west. The Government troops directed attention to Maceo, who showed a tendency to retreat toward Havana. The columns commanded by Generals Bernal and Prats, Colonels Viouna and Inclan, Tort and Molina and the Almanza Battalion, formed a combination to encircle Maceo and prevent his entrance to

Havana province. The official announcement was made at the palace Thursday of the combination of the seven columns, The result was anxiously awaited. Yesterday the Government announced that Maceo declined an engagement and entered Havana province. From other sources it is learned Maceo discovered the combination, and with Lacret and Banderas, forces number ing over 10,000, fell upon the Almanza Battalion, which happened to be a new one recently arrive from Spain, broke it to pieces near Los Palos, rode over the remains and crossed the Havana line, leav-ing the Government combination in the rear.

Maceo passed south of Guines and struck the railrth of Batanao, removed the track and telegraph wires from the trochs and caused consternation in the block houses along the strong line. In the vicinity of Pozo Radondo he burned two bridges and was last reported going in the direction of Pinar

ROENTGEN RAYS AND BACILLI.

EXPERIMENTS BEGUN BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The theory that the X rays might be used with fatal effect upon the backill of certain diseases has more than once been advanced since Röntgen's discovery has aroused the interest of American scien-It has been left, however, to the New-York Board of Health to test the practical possibilities of the rays in the direction of killing bacilli. In the coming week Dr. Herman Biggs, and Dr. A. L. ebe, of the Bacteriological Department, and Dr. W. Martin, the chief inspector of the Food vision, will conduct a series of experiments in this new field of research. On Friday morning the necessary apparatus for producing the rays, consisting of a Crookes tube and a Ruhmkorff coil, was set up in the chemical laboratory of the Board. In the afternoon, as a sort of preliminary investithe rays for an hour and a naif, and afterward were returned to the incubator for the purpose of observing the effect. Yesterday morning, on examination, it was found that the bacilli showed signs of growth, and that, consequently, the bacilit were not harmed by the new light. It was explained to a Tribune reporter yesterday, however, that the experiment was a very rough and crude one, and that too much significance should not be attached

base their intended investigations is that founded upon the effect of light upon bacilli. It is known becilli in general are extremely sensitive to light, and that to many kinds of disease germs even ordinary light is absolutely fatal. It was reasoned, therefore, that the X rays, because of their powerful penetrative effect, were likely to be more destructive than other kinds of light.

Dr. Beebe, when seen yesterday by a Tribune re-porter, said it would be four or five days before it could be decided whether the experiments were likely to be attended with success or not. He added: "If it is found that the rays kill the germs, our further efforts will be directed to passing the light through the human body, and in that way eradicating disease from the system. In the experiments we made yesterday we took four cultures of diphwe made personal samples brought into the theria from the original samples brought into the Department, and planted them in the proper media of gelatine and beef broth in the usual test tubes. These were subjected to the rays for an hour and a half, and the tubes were afterward placed in the inexperiments will be required before the que of the practical application of X rays for t struction of disease germs can be determined.

SUBMITTED TO ARBITRATION.

TWO GERMAN DANCING MASTERS QUARREL ABOUT THEIR PUPILS, ARRANGE FOR A DUEL AND THEN DECIDE TO SET-TLE BY PEACEFUL MEANS.

Two German dancing masters engaged in a dispute yesterday afternoon at the Central Opera House over the merits of their patrons. They came to blows, and one challenged the other to a duel. They selected seconds and were talking of arranging for the affair to take place at Staten Island to-day, when Frederick Malser, manager of the house, stepped in and acted as peacemaker. He quieted both men, and agreed to leave the question to a committee of citizens, whom Maiser was to appoint

The names of the two professors are Abraham Grau, who conducts a dancing class in the opera ouse, and Adolph Neuberger, who has an academy at Seventy-second-st, and Third-ave.

The matter will be decided in private at the

opera house on the night of March 26. Both professors will have their best pupils there, and an in-teresting exhibition will take place. After the com-mittee gives its decision, the doors will be thrown open to the public, and a supper will be served, the loser to pay the bill.

"CHEROKEE BILL" TO BE HANGED.

THE PRESIDENT REPUSES TO COMMUTE THE SENTENCE OF THE OUTLAW.

Washington, March 14.-Crawford Goldsby, othervise "Cherokee Bill," the notorious Indian Territory outlaw, must hang on Tuesday. President Cleveland to-day denied Goldsby's application for clemency. "I have examined this application fully," he says "and find no sufficient reason for commuting the sentence of the court or delaying its execution. The Clerk of Pardons will immediately notify the of-ficers at Fort Smith that the judgment of the court must be carried out."

SUPERINTENDENT M'COY'S MISSION.

Oakland, Cal., March 14.—Division Superintendent Daniel B. McCoy, of the New-York Central Rail-Daniel B. McCoy, of the New-York Central Rail-way, is on the Coast inspecting the Central Pacific and Union Pacific properties. It is said he is here as the agent of the Vanderbilts, so that they can act with knowledge should the Government decree a public sale of either road. Chauncey M. Depew is expected here next month.

AN EXHAUSTIVE REPORT ON COTTON. Washington, March 14 .- A report on the cotton erop of 1895, which will be issued by the Department of Agriculture on Monday, will, it is stated, be the

most thorough and exhaustive statistical research ever undertaken by the department, so far as that crop is concerned. All the railroad and water trans-portation companies in the South, without exception, have made returns of monthly shipments from the States of production; every cotton and woollen mill, with one or two inconsiderable exceptions, have re-ported to the department its monthly purchases, and the services of over 10,000 townships and precinct agents, five or more in exery cotton-growing county, have been engaged to ascertain the amount of cotton remaining on hand February 1, 1896, on plantations remaining on that the state of the state of

ROYAL BLUE LINE TO PHILADELPHIA, BAL-TIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

A new time-table of trains from New-York to the above points will take effect on Sunday, March 15. Particular attention is called to the change in time of train formerly leaving New-York Station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st, at 2:30 p. m., which will leave on new schedule at 2:30 p. m. For full information see time-table advertisement in this paper.—Advt.

THE BERMUDA READY TO SAIL. TO ATTACK THE DERVISHES.

HER DESTINATION SAID TO BE CUBA-BOXES SUPPOSED TO CONTAIN AMMUNI-

TION PUT ON BOARD. It was rumored late last night that the Bermuda, the steamship that was seized by United States marshals early on the morning of February 25, and whose officers were charged with organizing a filibustering expedition to help the Cuban insurgents, was about to sail for Cuba.

Late in the afternoon the steam lighter J. S. T. Stranahan put on board the steamer a number of boxes supposed to contain ammunition, supplies and various other things thought to be the articles that comprised the cargo of the Bermuda when she was seized.

At 8:30 o'clock in the -vening a gang of twelve or fifteen men, carrying kits and bundles of clothing, left the Liberty Island landing at the Battery, bound for the steamer, and at midnight a still larger number of men, similarly equipped were waiting at Pier A, North River, presumably for a boat which was to take them aboard

James Tarple, who has been living at a hotel at Market and Cherry sts., was seen by a reporter, and, in answer to questions, said that he had been engaged by John O'Brien, the captain of the Bermuda, to work as firemen aboard the steamer, and was told that she was bound for Cuba. He refused to sign a contract, however, until he should be aboard the vessel.

It was reported early this morning that the Bermuda would not sail until 7 or 8 o'clock.

A boatman named O'Connor was to have taken two engineers to the Bermuda last night. He had his boat all evening near the Battery, but he went away about 12:30 a. m., saying that he had an appointment to take the engineers to the Bermuda at 6 o'clock this morning.

There was a rumor that two boats were to sail last night for Cuba. The New-York and Hayti Packet Line steamship Schleswig was scheduled to sail from her pier, No. 1, North River, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. was bound for Inaquay, Hayti, and departed at 9 o'clock last night. She measures 1,090 tons, and is a freighter carrying mail. There was a rumor that she might transfer some men to the Bermuda when she got outside the harbor, as a number of men carrying kits were seen at her

A STRANGE HUMAN SPECIMEN.

INTERPRETERS AT ELLIS ISLAND PUZZLED BY A LATE ARRIVAL, WHOM DR. SEN-NER CALLS "THE MISSING LINK."

Jose Maria, who is detained on Ellis Island, is an nigma to the officers there. Nearly every known civilized, half-civilized and barbarous tongue has been tried on him, but his sole rejoinder to all is, "Me no sabe." The corps of interpreters on the having signary failed to evoke one single of intelligence, the chancellor of the Japanese Consulate was sent for, and, although he speaks and understands nearly every dialect and language of the Orient, he had no better success than the inter-

Jose came on the Bremen Line steamer Saale Friday. On the passenger list of the steamship his name and destination were given, and that was all. In appearance he seems a mixture of Japanese, Chinese and Malay. In his satchel he has two en velopes, on one of which is written "Jose Antonio, China Rua de Manoel, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil," and on the other some Chinese characters describing a restaurant somewhere on the face of the globe. Outside of this there is nothing by which he can be iden-

The generally accepted theory is that he is an admixture of Portuguese. Malay and Chinese stock.

Dr. Senner, however, says he is "the missing link."
There is evidence to support this theory in his
personal appearance and the contour of his head.
His stolid stare reminds one forcibly of Miss Johanna, whose receptions were recently so popular
in Central Park. Professor Garner, whose acquaintance in ape language is extensive, might be
able to elicit some information about his past.
This singular specimen of humanity has \$1.60 in
German money, and proposes to reach Brasil on
it if his signs are properly interpreted. The immigration authorities are at a loss to know what
to do with him. Jose, however, will be detained
on Ellis Island until some decision is reached. Dr.
Senner is under the impression that in satting from
Bremen he sailed on the wrong steamer, taking
the one to New-York instead of that to Rio
Japeiro. mixture of Portuguese, Malay and Chinese stock the one to New lots instance.

As a matter of fact, the man is probably a Burmese, and Ellis Island has no one who can understand his tongue.

CAPTURED IN HALIFAX.

ARREST OF A BROKER WANTED HERE FOR SWINDLING.

Captain O'Brien, of the Detective Office, was in-formed last night by Chief of Police Sullivan, of Halifax, N. S., that he had under arrest there Charles Stern, a broker of this city, who is wanted here on the charge of having swindled a number of baraging houses out of large sums of many. banking houses out of large sums of money. His arrest was effected through telegrams sent by the Central Office authorities to various points. Among Stern's alleged victims are C. B. Richards & Co., of No. 61 Broadway; Clark & Brothers, of No. 158 Nassau-st., and Knauth, Nashod & Kuhne, of No. 13 William-st. Stern formerly had a broker's office at No. 30 State-st., and had business dealings with a number of downtown banking establishments.

Severa; months ago he opened an office at No. 66 Canai-st. He conducted a foreign exchange brokerage business. On March 5 it is alleged that he went to C. B. Richards & Co. and got \$1,491 75 in foreign money, for which he gave a check on the Merchants' National Bank in this city. He is also said to have got \$800 in foreign notes from Clark & Brothers. From Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne he got 81,057 in foreign money, it is said, and gave them a check on the same bank. He had done business with the firms mentioned and they trusted him and accepted his checks. The next day, however, the Merchants' National Bank returned the checks as

Captain O'Brien was informed, and detailed De tectives Price and O'Donohue to look for the em ezzier. They ascertained that Stern had disappeared the day after he got the money. way in a great hurry, leaving everything behind. He also left his overcoat in his office. arned by the officers that he had changed some learned by the officers that he had changed some of the money he received into Russian notes and Canadian bills, and it was concluded that he had gone to Canada.

Telegrams, giving a description of Stern were sent to Montreal. The telegram which Captain O'Brien received last night from Chief of Police Sullivan said that Stern was about to board the steamer Stockholm for Bremen when arrested. He had over \$8,000 in his possession when taken into custody.

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It is believed that Stern swindled a large number of persons on the East Side who deposited money with him to be sent to the other side. It is also thought that he got money from other banking firms by means of bogus checks and those mentioned. Stern is only twenty-three years old. He lived at No. 38 Market-st. He swindled his landlady out of three months' board, it is said, and also borrowed considerable money from her before he went away. Detective Price will start for Halifax on Monday to bring Stern back.

CHARGED WITH KILLING MISS FOX.

PETER ANDERSON, OF BAYVILLE, LONG ISLAND REMOVED TO QUEENS COUNTY JAIL.

Peter Anderson, who was arrested on Friday afternoon on complaint of a New-York newspaper re porter in Bayville, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Charles W. Billings, at Glen Cove, Long Island. The complainant alleged that there were everal suspicious circumstances which tended to of Brooklyn, whose body was found on the shore at Lioyd's Neck, near Huntington. It was alleged that

Lioyd's Neck, near Huntington. It was alleged that Anderson, who admitted being acquainted with Mary Fox, suddenly disappeared from the farm where he was employed, at Bayville, the day after the body of the woman was found.

Anderson denied that he knew anything about the woman's death, and said he had not seen her for two weeks previous to her disappearance, which was on February 16. It is also alleged that Mary Fox yent to Bayville to see Anderson. A pair of gloves and two handkerchiefs were, it is said, found in Anderson's sleeping apartment. These articles are alleged to have belonged to Miss Fox.

Justice Billirgs committed Anderson to the Queens County Jail, at Long Island City, to await the action of the District-Attorney of Suffolk County

AN ENGLISH EXPEDITION ORDERED TO PROCEED FROM CAIRO.

THE REAL OBJECT SAID TO BE A DIVERSION IN FAVOR OF THE ITALIANS BESIEGED

AT KASSALA-HARD FIGHT-

ING EXPECTED.

Cairo, March 14.-Orders have been given to advance on Dongola without delay. The North Stafford Regiment has been ordered to proceed to Wadi Halfa, and a black Egyptian battallon is also about to start for that place.

London, March 14 .- A dispatch from Cairo to "The Globe" says that as the fast of Ramadan will end on March 15 it is probable that the Dervishes will immediately thereafter advance northward from Dongola. Great anxiety is felt in Cairo over the situation, and the military au thorities were in conference all day yesterday,

considering what steps should be taken. Baron de Courcel, French Ambassador to Great Britain, crossed the Channel from Dover to Calais this forenoon on his way to Paris to report to his Government the result of a prolonged interview which he had with Lord Salisbury last evening. It is believed that the conference had especial reference to Egypt.

It is the opinion in well-informed military circles that the objective point of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition is not Dongola, but Berber. This opinion is based on the news received from Cairo. It has been learned that the plans of the expe dition have been approved by Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief of the British Army, The Government is interested in minimizing the importance of the enterprise, and it will doubtless, when explaining the matter to the House of Commons, speak of the expedition as an Egyptian one, arising from the necessity of checking the projected advance of the Mahdists into Egypt. The same reason for the dispatch of an expedition might have been given at any time rent reports, the Mahdists are concentrating at Dongola, ready for an invasion of Egypt by way of Wadi Halfa. Isolated bands of dervishes have actually made sudden raids into the Wadi Halfa district, vanishing afterward across the desert.

PLAYING A DOUBLE GAME. The object of the expedition is not the protection of Egypt, but to make a diversion in favor of the Italians at Kassala, the city which the Italians captured some time ago from the Dervishes, and which the latter are now said to be besieging. This it is which caused the Cabinet suddenly to determine on operations which will involve a considerable expenditure of money and men. This seems to be the best possible line of action to assist Italy without drawing on the British treasury, while at the same time it will shelve indefinitely the demands for the British evacuation of Egypt. The principal cost of the expedition will fall on the Egyptian treasury, which is now in a condition to bear a financial strain. The financial report issued yesterday by Lord Cromer, the British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, shows for 1895 a revenue of f1,088,000 in excess of the expenditures. This is a most striking proof of the prosperity of the country under British administration. France may protest against the use of this surplus for a war to reconquer the Soudan, but her protest will be isolated. No other Power than Great Britain need regard it, and no other Power will join in a

protest against the expedition. General Kitchener, Sirdar of the Egyptian army, will command the expedition, which will consist chiefly of Egyptian troops. These, however, will be strengthened by 1,200 British troops under General Henderson, staff major of the army of occupation. Reinforcements from Malta will keep the British garrisons in Egypt up to their present strength. The native army will be commanded almost exclusively by British officers. Fighting is certain. The Mahdi Fighting is certain. has a large force at Dongola, and this will unexpedition has time to get within striking disexpedition has time to get which approach tance. The Nile will be the line of approach against Dongola, which, after its capture, will become the base of operations against Berber. Grave fears are entertained of the fighting qualities of the Egyptian army, and the expedition will prove a severe test of its courage. It may be attended by disaster.

LIVELY TIMES AHEAD IN THE COMMONS. The Anglo-Egyptian expedition has the strong approval of the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists, the hesitating support of the Liberals, and the fierce opposition of the Radicals. A statement relative to the matter will be made in the House of Commons on Monday night by the Right Hon, George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, and this will lead to the warmest debate of the session, which will be followed by every device of obstruction. In gleaning from official opinion it is found that the line of defence of the Government will be a denial that the expedition aims at a reconquest of any part of the Soudan, and a statement that the

any part of the Soudan, and a statement that the British troops will only be employed to guard the line to Wadi Halfa, while the Egyptian troops advance to Old Dongola, making their head-quarters at El Ordeh (New Dongola). It is said this afternoon that the Egyptian troops will not go beyond Old Dongola. Defence, not conquest, will be the substance of the Government's explanations, but assurances of this sort will deceive nobody.

According to Cairo advices, the 12,000 Egyptian troops to take part in the expedition will begin to advance immediately. Part of them will march along the Nile, while the others will proceed in light-draught steamers up the river which is now so low that in many places camel transport must be largely used. Fleid Marshal Wolseley and General Kitchener do not seem to place much trust in the Egyptian troops. It is Wolseley and General Kitchener do not seem to place much trust in the Egyptian troops. It is not expected that the dervishes will make a stand at El Ordeh, but if there is fighting the British troops will be ready to support the Egyptians. With a view to giving this support, a railway will be constructed 100 miles southward from Wadi Halfa, and river steamers, armed with guns, will be stationed between the railway terminus and El Ordeh. The Nile at this part of its course is navigable for light-draught steamers for the greater part of the year. The British troops, if the real designs of the Government are carried out, will advance in force up the Nile in August. A contingent of the Indian Army, chiefly Sikhs and Ghoorkas, will, it is reported, be likely to be landed at Suakim to operate with the Angio-Egyptian forces and march to Berber. The London papers have arranged to send special correspondents with the expedition.

A BELGIAN FORCE TO CO-OPERATE.

A BELGIAN FORCE TO CO-OPERATE. It is generally conceded that the campaign will e a big undertaking although the Government is reluctant to disclose the whole scheme. Simultaneously with the Dongola expedition, a Beltaneously with the Dongola expedition, a Belgian-Congo Free State force, led by Baron
Dhanis, will attack the Dervishes on the Upper
Nile. Acting with the consent of the British
Foreign Office, Baron Dhanis has recruited at
Lagos 680 Houssas, who have been drilled by
British officers. These natives, who are splendid
fighters, and who will go wherever they are led
without fear of danger, will join the Belgian and
Congo Free State force. The Congo State has
chartered thirty steamers, which will convey the
expedition as far as possible up the Congo River.

GOODWILL TOWARD GERMANY. ENGLAND'S ACTION TO HELP ITALY HAS-A GOOD EFFECT-THE DREIBUND SAFE UNTIL 1903.

Berlin, March 14.-The strain in the relations of Germany with England is rapidly relaxing under the influence of the conviction that a British expedition to Dongola would be the very best practi-cal intervention in favor of Italy, and no better proof could be given to the political circle in Berlin of England's friendliness toward Germany' ally. Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, learned of the decision of the English Government to advance against Dongola be-fore leaving Berlin for Vienna yesterday, and called upon Sir Frank Lascelles, British Ambassador, and congratulated him, and the latter escorted the

Austrian Foreign Minister to the station. It is an accepted fact that Count Goluchowski offered to Prince von Hohenlohe the good offices of Austria to settle the difficulty between Germany and England, and he also referred to the trouble between the two countries in conversation with the Emperor. Rumor adds that the Kaiser assured Count Goluchowski that no difficulty existed between Germany and England, and the relations between the two Governments were absolutely harmonious. In regard to the renewal of the Tripie Alliance treaty, there is no doubt that Count Goluchowski's visit to Berlin was closely connected with that object. The treaty of Italy with the "Zwei Kaiser Bund" expires in 1897, but it will continue another six year's notice of withdrawal prior to the termination of the treaty. The Marquis di Rudini, Italian Prime Minister, had the option of giving a year's notice, but he has intimated his acceptance of the convention in its present form. The Dreibund is, therefore, safe until 1903. The Emperor's visit to Count Lanza di Busca, the Italian Ambassador, at the Italian Embassy on Wednesday, the interview lasting four hours, is understood to have clinched the matter.

MENELEK'S TERMS NOT ENTERTAINED. DE FELICE, BARBATO AND BOSCO, THE SOCIALIST DEPUTIES, RELEASED.

Rome, March 14.—The Government has sent a dis patch to General Baldissera, commanding the Italian troops in Africa, stating that no discussion is possible on the peace proposals of King Menelek. De Feilce, Barbato and Bosco, Socialist Deputies, vere liberated to-day under the amnesty granted by the King. They will appear in the Chamber on Tuesday. De Felice was elected in the second dis-trict of Catania and the fourth district of Rome, Dr. Barbato in the fifth district of Milan and Bosco n the fourth district of Palermo.

The "Tribuna" says that the proposals of King Menelek for peace with Italy include a demand that King Humbert send him an autograph letter re-King Humbert send him an autograph letter requesting peace and agreeing to the immediate evacuation of Adigrat by the Italians. Menelek, the paper says, further insists on the withdrawal of Italy's forces to the frontiers fixed in the treaty concluded by Recial, and an agreement on the part of Italy to refrain from erecting new fortresses and to decline all offers of an alliance from any outside colony. Menelek, the "Tribuna" says, promises if these conditions are compiled with to undertake to oppose any advance by the Dervishes on Kassala.

KING MENELEK'S FORMIDABLE ARMY. HE SHOWS 100,000 WELL-ARMED TROOPS TO AN ITALIAN OFFICER.

Rome, March 14.-Dispatches from Massowah say that King Menelek has reviewed his troops in the presence of Major Salza, the Italian officer who went to the Abyssinian camp to obtain permission to bury the bodies of the Italians killed in the battle at Adowa. The dispatches say that 100,000 well-armed Abyssinian troops marched past in good order. King Menelek also showed his stores of ammunition and provisions to Major Salza.

PART OF OKLAHOMA FIRE SWEPT.

RANCHERS BURNED OUT AND TWO LIVES LOST IN BEAVER COUNTY.

Guthrie Okla., March 14.-Reports received last night from Hardesty, Beaver County, the scene of the recent disastrous prairie fire, show that greater damage was done than was at first supposed. The fire covered an area sixteen miles square, and originated from fire guards set out Wednesday afternoon by a farmer named John McMains. By night a vast area of range was ablaze. The fierce flames, fanned by the gale, rolled mountain high and swept away everything in their path. The fire ran southwest to Optima Creek, where it was Fourteen rich ranches, the town of Optima and over a score of dwellings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$200,000 to ranches alone. On every ranch was a herd of attle and horses, and nearly all perished

Two lives were lost. Henry James, a boy of sixteen, was suffocated in a barn, and Richard Walsh teen, was suffocated in a barn, and the first among the flames while beating the fire. Among the ranches devastated were those of James England. John Hutchinson, Richard Walsh, William Houser, T. F. McMains, George Henderson, Henry Stone, P. S. Ridgeway and Bernard Perry.

FOR A RAILROAD IN CHINA.

AN ENTERPRISE AT WHICH THE NATIVES DID

San Francisco, March 14.-Colonel M. R. Jefford Thina to see about the building of a trunk railroad north and south, arrived in San Francisco on the says he has raised 10,000,000 taels in support of the railroad, but that the Chinese, having had no ex-perience with railroads, are not fully assured that railroads will be beneficial to the country. They have suggested that he see the Chinese merchants

have suggested that he see the Chinese merchants here, and if the merchants are willing to commend the road and aid it in every way they can, they, too, will come to the front and subscribe.

Through Frince Kung, Superintendent of Military Affairs, and Prince Chang, his assistant, representing the Emperor of China, Colonel Jefford received a document somewhat in the nature of a concession. The cost of the road is estimated to be 40,000 inclis a mile. Only the section from Peking to Hankow, a distance of 750 miles, is to be considered at first. The capital stock is to consist of 109,000 shares of 109 tacls each. Colonel Jefford, after staying here a week, will go to New-York in the interest of his enterprise. A large portion of the line proposed is over desert and plains.

DAY PIVE MILES BEFORE A TRAIN.

PECULIAR FREAK OF A RUNAWAY HORSE AT WHITE PLAINS.

A horse belonging to William Deveson, of White Plains, ran away on Friday night and ran onto the railroad track in front of the Pittsfield express, The engineer slowed down and whistled until he was tired, but the horse refused to yield the right of way. The animal crossed a fifty-foot bridge and kept on its journey until Scarsdale was reached, five miles away. At Scarsdale a railroad employe captured the runaway and cleared the track.

MRS. BABCOCK'S STRANGE DEATH.

HER ADOPTED DAUGHTER'S HUSBAND SAYS HE WANTS AN INVESTIGATION.

Rochester, March 14.-Many of the people of this city, especially the local members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, have been stirred up by the publication of articles in yesterday's New-York papers, in which it was stated that suspicions of foul play regarding the death of Mrs. Katharine Babcock, a well-known temperance leader, which occurred two weeks ago in Asbury Park, N. J., had been expressed by the dead woman's friends. Mrs. Babcock was for many years one of Rochester's

Babcock was for many years one of Rochester's most prominent residents. She lived with Mrs. E. R. Thompson, her adopted daughter.
Mr. Thompson was seen at the Whitcomb House last evening. He admitted writing to an aunt of his wife in Hillsdale previous to Mrs. Babcock's death with resard to the burial services. He said that Mrs. Babcock made her will four years ago, leaving her entire fortune to his wife. He denied that he has ever dealt dishonestly with Mrs. Babcock, and declared that he would return to Asbury Park and face the gossip immediately.

In regard to the theory of foul play, Mr. Thompson said he did not believe there was any ground for the reports that have been circulated, and said that he desired a full investigation.

A FURRIER KILLS HIMSELF.

DESPONDENT ON ACCOUNT OF HAL-HEALTH AND POOR BUSINESS Moritz Schwartz, fifty-five years old, a furrier, do

ing business at No. 46 University Place, and living at No. 168 East Ninetieth-st., killed himself last evening by shooting through the head with a revolver. Two years ago his wife died, and since then he has been in poor health, and has allowed his business to suffer in consequence.

Last evening he went home in a fit of despo

He spoke to a servant at the door, and then went into the front room of his flat and shot himself.

Policeman McGillicutty was called in, and informed the Coroner's office. Mr. Schwartz had a family of five children, ranging from four years to twenty in age.

THE NEW-YORK HERALD'S EASTER NUM the New-York Herald's Easter Number, published next Sunday, the 22d inst., will include, in addition to all the news, a magnificent Art Section of twenty-four beautifully illustrated pages in color and half-tones. It will also contain "The Herald's" \$2,000 prize story, by Edgar Fawcett, "A Romance of Old New-York"; sermons by His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons; Bishop-elect Sateriee, of Washington, and Dr. Savage, of Boston; Easter fashions from Paris, poems, stories and a multitude of other attractive features.

Price five certs. Don't miss it.—Advt.

ENGLAND AND THE SOUDAN.

IS ANOTHER CONQUEST MEDITATED BY

LORD SALISBURY?

PROGRESS TOWARD A SETTLEMENT OF THE

STRATION ON THE UPPER NILE-BI METALLISM AGAIN-VICTOR HUGO'S LETTERS-LONDON IN LENT.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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London, March 14.-While rumors of the set tlement of the Venezueia question are premature, some progress has been made during the A well-informed diplomatist tells me that it is not true that Lord Salisbury is reluctant to effect a compromise on that question On the contrary, he is most anxious and eager to bring about a speedy adjustment of all matters at issue between the United States and Great Britain, and if that result be not speedily accomplished it will not be through lack of conciliatory policy on the part of the Foreign Office, but because Secretary Olney, with the Presidential bee buzzing in his bonnet, prefers to keep the controversy open for political effect. Lord Salisbury is certainly making great efforts to settle the question on terms honorable to both countries, and probably will succeed in his

course in a few weeks.

The correctness of this view, that difficulties have been created in Washington rather than in London, is shown by the fact that remarkable pains have been taken by members of the Government to remove the impression that the Monroe Doctrine was not respected by England. The speeches of all the public men of England are explicit on this point, and everything has been done to conciliate American opinion in that respect. The settlement of the boundary dispute was a matter of detail which could have been easily arranged by the direct action of England and Venezuela, if the American Commission had not been in the way. Mr. Olney, according to this English view, has not been willing to sacrifice the Commission, while Lord Salisbury has insisted that it must disappear cme substitute for an ex parte commission which cannot be recognized by the British Government. When that is done, the latter will readily agree upon some substitute for the Schomburgk line as a basis of settlement of the frontier dispute.

Meanwh'le Mr. Henry Norman, in the "Daily Chronicle," is pointing out a good many holes in the British case as revealed by the Blue Book, and "The St. James's Gazette" waxes hot in denouncing the unwarrantable demands of the American Government, and in protesting in advance against an ignominious retreat of the British Government from its strong position. Little attention is paid by the public to these demonstrations, or to Mr. Marston's letters to the "Daily News" respecting the food supply of Great Britain, and the necessity of laying up a year's stock of grain in Government storehouses to avert starvation in war time.

The prospect of war between Spain and the United States passes equally without observation, and the country is not slarmed by the prediction that its carrying trade would be menaced by the issue of letters of marque to privateers on each side.

It is in Africa, not in America, that shots are fired which involve serious consequences. The Italian defeat at Adowa has kindled the fires of fanaticism in the deserts and made expedient a British demonstration of military force on the Nile. The defence of Wady Halfa by an advance to Dongola and the expulsion of the Dervishes seem a sympathetic movement in behalf of steamer Alameda on Thursday. The road is to be 1,400 miles long and to extend from Peking to have advised it, and he knows the Nile Valley and understands how explosive is the Mahdist enthusiasm after a victory. It hardly seems possible, although to-day's "Times" plainly foreshadows it, that the occupation of Dongola points the way to the reconquest of the Soudan. In that event, Gordon's death would be avenged through Italy's reverses. England surely renders a great service to Italy's demoralized forces by this timely movement, which may tend either to quiet or to excite the Dervishes around Kas-

sala and Suakim. The following account of the advance upon Dongola is given on the authority of one conversant with the facts:

"The Italians have been asking the English to make a diversion in their interests for a month past, but the Salisbury Government could not comply with the request until the recent catastrophe occurred. Then action beame necessary. If Kassala were captured after the disaster at Adowa, the Dervishes would lead swarms of natives down the Nile and imperil Lower Egypt. The advance of the Egyptlan troops upon Dongola is designed to prevent the fall of Kassala by drawing off the Dervishes to the northward. There is no present intention of occupying Khartoum and reconquering the Soudan. That would be a great undertaking, requiring a British expedition rather than Egyptian troops, which alone have

The pot in the Transvaal is still simmering and Mr. Chamberlain has full occupation in keeping it from boiling over. President Krüger is apparently anxious to come to England, but suspicious that the Jameson trial has not been undertaken with sincerity. How long the Bow Street inquiry will last nobody ventures to forecast, but another adjournment on Tuesday is probable, and the case may drag along for weeks, until the officials return from South Africa with the testimony for which they were sent. Why there should be protracted delay in securing the committal of the accused for trial is inexplicable. The impression is general that the Government are more anxious to make a show of prosecuting than to convict the raiders. That may be an unjust suspicion, but it is not an unreasonable conclusion.

Parliament is the dullest show in London, the ores being prominent in the debates and the divisions devoid of interest. Mr. Balfour's rule is working admirably, and the financial discussion is well ordered. He himself is leading the House with dexterity and firmness, and is making no mistakes, but with a great majority behind him and no dangerous controversial subjects yet broached, that is not a remarkable record. Mr. Chamberlain was heard only once this week, but then to good advantage. His speech on the Ashantee campaign went far toward justifying what has seemed like a useless and unnecessary expedition, although his humor at the expense of the overthrow of the King was flippant. Lord Cranborne made a poor speech in moving the second reading of the Benefices bill, urging that the Church had suffered in reputation from abuses of patronage and ought to be relieved on the narrow ground of expediency. There was no breadth in the argument of this narrow-minded pillar of the Church party in behalf of a measure which forbids the sale of advowsons by auction and arms Bishops with power to remove undesirable holders of livings. One of these incumbents he described as wrangling with everybody, refusing